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[TRACT SERIES, No. 5].

ACCOUNT
OF
THE CITY AND DIOCESE
OF CARLISLE.

BY HUGH TODD, D.D.

EDITED,
FOR THE CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
BY THE WORSHIPFUL CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A.,
PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

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ANTIQUARIAN & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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INTRODUCTION.

THIS number (No. 5) of the Tract Series, published by the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, contains "An Account of the City of Carlisle from its first foundation to the present time," and "Notitia Diocesis Carliolensis, or an Historical Description of the Diocese of Carlisle, &c."

Both are by Hugh Todd, D.D., a native of Blencogo in Cumberland, and prebendary of Carlisle, 1685 to 1728; he was also vicar of Stanwix, 1685 to 1688, rector of Arthuret, 1688 to 1728, and vicar of Penrith, 1699 to 1728, when he died. He was in constant hot water with his diocesan, Nicolson, and the details of their many quarrels are to be found in Nicolson's Letters, published by John Nichols, in 1809, and in various pamphlets and fly leaves.

Dr. Todd wrote also *Notitia Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Carliolensis* and *Notitia Prioratus de Wedderhall*. Over these two tracts and over the two now printed,

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printed, Nicolson, then Archdeacon, and Todd fell out, and the story of the controversy is well told by Canon Dixon in an article on *The Chapter Library at Carlisle* printed in the 2nd volume of this Society's Transactions, p. 312.

Copies of the first of the Tracts now printed are in several hands.

- (1) Mr. W. Jackson, F.S.A. possesses one which was made by a very poor copyist from one belonging to . . . Curwen, rector of Harrington.
- (2) Mr. Browne, Tallantire Hall, Cockermouth, possesses one: this is in the same volume as his copy of the John Denton MS. (see this Society's edition of that MS., p. v), the volume formerly belonged to Josiah Relph, the poet curate of Sebergham.
- (3) The Dean and Chapter of Carlisle possess one, a vellum bound book, 8 inches by 6½. This was the property of the late Canon Weston, of Crosby Ravensworth, Westmorland (d. 1888), and on his death was given by his family to the present writer, who gave it to the Dean and Chapter.
- (4) Mr. T. Watson, Cavendish Terrace, Stanwix, and
- (5) Miss Steel of Victoria Place, both possess imperfect copies.

Another copy of this tract must lurk somewhere, for Jefferson, in his Leath Ward, quotes from Todd's History of the Diocese, passages not in this copy, see Jefferson's Leath Ward, p. 425, 426.

In the copy No. 3 of the first tract is the following dedication :

To

To

The Right Worshipfull James Nicholson, Esq., Mayor, the Recorder, and Aldermen of the ancient city of Carlile.

Gentlemen,

I present you with a short acct. of the state of the city from the first foundations of it to this present time: which I collected at my leazure, as a pleasant diversion from more serious studies, and now having had some more leazure to put my collections together in some order of time, there are none with whom I may more freely deposit them, and to whom they may be more acceptable than to you, whose concern it is to be acquainted with the condiçon of your corporation, and to whom the care and government of it is at present committed; there is in every one a natural desire to know those things that have been done in the ages before them, and there is this use in obtaining such knowledge, that by observaçon of past times better provision may be made for the future, and to see that matters are recorded as they are done, ought to make all persons extremely careful, not to do anything in a publick capacity which may not be able to bear the censure and judgement of posterity.

The small work I present you, had been more compleat and satisfactory if I had had the power and opportunity to have consulted the records of the city, tho' I believe, it having been so often burnt (as I have given you accounts out of approved authors), you have none of any great antiquity; however it be, what I have observed out of printed historians and manuscript records and colleçons, which I have perused, may be a good foundation for others to build upon, and soe help to make a perfect representation of ye condiçon of the place in all ages.

'Tis not to be doubted, but you who are intrusted with the government of the city will soe order all the concerns of it, that
it

it may grow better, richer, and more populous, and which is a means to it, that justice be impartially administered and God's holy worship carefully and constantly observed.

For my part, I shall as 'tis my duty continue my prayers to God for ye prosperity of you all and your eternal as well as temporal happiness, being with all my heart in the greatest sincerity.

S'r's

Your most affectionate friend and humble servant,

HUGH TODD.

James Nicolson or Nicholson was mayor of Carlisle 1689 and 1699. The Corporation do not now possess a copy of Todd's account of Carlisle, it is possible that the copy now in possession of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle is the one Todd gave or intended to give to the Corporation.

Only one copy of the second is known : that was the property of the late Chancellor Burton, and after his death was given to the writer by his daughters. It is a modern copy made by a copyist, who could not read the original, and has therefore, left frequent gaps.

The Society, as usual, is indebted to Major Arnison for the excellent index.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CITY OF CARLILE

FROM ITS FIRST FOUNDATION

TO THIS PRESENT TIME.

CARLILE. CARLILE or Carliol is a city of considerable strength and antiquity in the north-west part of ye county of Cumberland lyeing in xxi degrees and xxxi minutes of longitude and LIII degrees and LV minutes of northern latitude or as some say more exactly in LV degrees and I minute.

Its scituaçon is pleasant, in ye midst of a large SCITUAÇON. fruitfull vale at ye confluence of two rivers, to wit, Eden on ye north and east and that of Caldew on ye west. Whether in antient time it was seated in ye same place it is att this day, is a question amongst ye geographers, some being of opinion that Luguballium (its old name) was placed abt 8 miles westwards in ye way to Cockermouth where are visible ye ruines of a large towne or city built of stone which ye country people call old Carlile to this day But I rather think those ruines to have been Blatum Bulgium or some other Roman fort and that Luguballium stood in ye same place as Carlile now does, both on account of ye comodiousness of its situaçon and ye monuments of antiquity that have been found in it.

Who ye first founder of this city was ITS FOUNDER. is not certainly knowne; in all probability ye Brigantesye antient and warlike inhabitants of this pte of ye island laid ye foundaçon of
of

of it for I finde as soon as ever ye Romans had extended their dominions thus far north this place is mençoned by their authors in their Itinera as a garrison of note and considaçion and it cannot well be supposed that they presently upon their arrival built it but rather that dispossessing the old inhabitants or joyning with y^m they lodged y^mselves in it for shelter and security.

What was ye old name ye Brigantes w^{ch} were
NAME. ye natives gave it is not recorded in any Brittish history and indeed there is no acco^t of ye affairs of ye Brittaines soe antient as this citty: ye Romans who give us ye best light into our affairs of remotest antiquity leave accounts of severall names it had which seem all to agree in one originall and derivation.

Antoninus in his Itinerary in severall addiçions
A.D. 250. of it calls it Luguballium Luguballum Luguballia and Lugabalia as some learned men supposed from Lugum or Lucum in the Celtic tongue a tower or fort, and vallum a wall, that is a tower or fort upon or near ye vallum or wall which Severus ye emperor built betwixt Bolness and Tinmouth which run along close by ye citty but I am apt to think y^t ye Roman name Lugubalia came from ye Brittish name which it had before ye arrivall of ye Roman forces rather than from a Greek or Lattine word soe rudely compounded together.

Ptolomy in his geograpical mapps names it
PTOL. λευκοπιβια Leucopibia, but this seems to be a mistake in ye copy for Lugubalia that name not being found in any other authors.

After ye Romans left this citty and ye island
A.D. 400. under Honorius ye emperor ab^t 400 years after our Saviour ye Saxons called it by ye same name Lugubalia, Lugubalia ðæje ceap^{te}p that is Lugubalia their citty, Lugubal and by an easy contraçon Lugual
Luel

Luel and Luul as ye V. Bede the most authentic historiographer testifies.

After ye Saxons ab^t ye time when ye Britains or Welsh made an incursion into this country and possessed themselves of it they called it *Caer Luelid* or *Caerluel* or *Lual*, *Caer* in their language signifying a citty from which name by an easy derivaçon is derived *Carliol* or *Carlile* ye modern appelaçon.

There are I confess some ridiculous British prophesies of noe value or authority which names this place *Urbem Duballi* ye citty of *Duballus* as if such a p^{son} had been King and had given his name to ye citty but to mençon such a conceite is enough to confute it.

The English historians write ye names very variously some call it *Carleil*, *Carleuil*, *Kaarluil*, *Kaarlion*; others *Kaarluul*, *Caerluel*: others again *Carlel*, *Karleil*, *Kardiolia*, *Karliolium*, &c., &c. and *Carlisle* w^{ch} last has gained some more authority than it had 140 years agoe by being soe writt in ye late Earle of *Carlisle*'s his patent 1660: thus much for this name of this ancient citty.

That it was a place of strength in ye time
STRENGTH. of ye Romans is evident not onely from ye mention of it, as I have said in ye accounts they took of *Brittany* when they had made it a province of ye emperor, but also from Roman monuments and inscriptions that have some tymes been dugg up here, one whereof is mençoned by *Malmsbury* to have been discovered in ye times of *William Rufus* his words ab^t it are these
 “———*inventum est Triclinium Romanum ex lapidibus fornicatis concameratum quod nulla unquam tempestatum contumelia aut ignium flamma labefactari potuit in cujus fronte inscriptum erat MARIÆ VICTORIÆ.*” that is then to witt at the building of the citty was discovered a large room arched wth stone w^{ch} the injury of weather had not defaced nor could ye force of fire consume it and this inscription on ye front, *Mariæ Victoriæ*: some have thought this to have
 been

been a monument erected in honour of Marius some Roman prefect; others are of opinion that Arviragus, who stoutly engaged ye Romans in ye time of Domitian mençoned by Juvenal in the 13th satire who was a prince of this part of the island and kept his court, as I may say, and head quarters at this citty of Caerluel was the person mençoned and meant by Marius and that upon his being vanquished by ye Romans forces this monument was erected in honour of ye victory over him but ye learned Mr. Cambden tho' he seems to have been once of this opinion yett in ye second edition of his Britannia upon very good reasons changed it and for Marii Victoriæ reads MARTI VICTORIÆ as supposing the monument to be dedicated to Mars ye conqueror ye great god of warr and indeed this seems a great deale more probable: their being noe consonance or agreem^t twixt Marius and Arviragus.

Hector Boetius (if any credit may be given him) relates that Voadia queen of the Britains wth ye assistance of one Colredus king of ye Scots and Caranactus king of ye Picts once upon a time destroyed ye Roman provinces and y^t ye Silures joyning wth them and that in ye engagement ye Romans burnt Carleolium or Carlisle the strongest citty of ye Brittains killing ye cittyzens and raising ye very foundaçons and that Marius a noble Roman maryed her daughter and called the neighbouring county West Maria from his own name so y^t if this story be true ye fores^d monument may have been erected in honour of him but I really think ye author hath said this merely to shew his invençon as ye whole acc^t is pure romance.

Of the state and condiçon of Caer-Luel after ye departure of ye Romans and of its being ye seate of ye kings of Cumberland.

Immediately upon ye retirement of ye Roman soldiers from this northern frontier of their empire this country became a prey to ye barbarous Scots, Picts, and other people who were most able to possesse themselves of it which they did by turns for near three centuries overspreading all wth barbarity and ignorance as well as cruelty and inhumanity that there is no account left in history of their transactions and I think it is noe great losse to posterity that we are all unable to have y^e footsteps of these savage nations seeing them onely are to be discovered by ye innocent blood which they shed wherever they came.

In the year of God 685 I finde that this A.D. 685. county of Cumberland was peaceably settled under ye govern^t of Egfridus King of Northumberland and ye spiritual authority being yⁿ in ye Bpp of Landisfern y^t pious King added ye security of secular greatness to ye power of ye crozier and bestowed upon ye holy prelate Saint Cuthbert ye yⁿ Bpp of Lindisfern this citty of Luel then called Caer Luel with fifteen miles round ab^t it to be possessed by him and his successors bpps of Landisfern for ever as a part of their episcopal possessions.

The grant was made in a full provincial synod of ye clergy at Twiford in Northumberland and because it is very remarkable I shall here sett it downe as I find it recorded by Simon Dunelmensis—Ego Egfridus &c. * (reciting the donation of St. Cuthbert's patrimoney in ye Bp̃rick of Durham) donavi etiam civitatem quæ vocatur Lugubalia et in circuitu ejus quindecim millaria ut hæc

* *Bil.* 2, p. 56.

tam ipse (scilicet Cuthbertus) quam successores ejus ad Dei perpetuam servitudinem habeant, ita sicut ego habui libere quiete et secundum voluntatem suam disponenda.

Hæc donatio firmata est tempore Agathonis Papæ A^o Ætatis Regis Egfridi 40 Regni vero 15.

By virtue of this royal grant it should seem that S. Cuthbert and his successors enjoyed ye jurisdiction of this citty and its pomeria for a considerable time for Ven. Bede who writt not long after says that Northumberland and ye Picts, Scotts and Brittains in these northern pts were at perfect peace one wth another in ye year of God 731 and that there was such respect and reverence given to religion that psons of ye best quality desired to be admitted into offices of ye church but not long after this ye Britains or Cumbers as they call themselves to this day who had been scattered into these parts ever since ye recess of ye Roman legions began to unite y^mselves under a govermt of their own calling their province or kingdome Cumberland or ye land of ye Cumbers and making this citty of Caer-Luel ye cheiffe residence of their kings and it is probable for anything that I can finde that they continued in this state of a distinct government for near ye space of 200 years with these alteraçons and troubles which hapened to them by ye frequent incursion
A.D. 924. of their enemys the Picts and Scots and at last by ye violent invasion of ye Danes for in ye year of 924 the chronicle of Mailross makes Edward Senior surnamed ye valliant (Lege Edmund) ye king of Cumbria and other nations they
A.D. 946. being at that time a distinct people, and in ye year 946 Matthew of Westminster informs us that this same Edmund ye king by ye assistance of Leolin King of Demetria his confederate spoiled and ravished all the kingdom of Cumberland or Cumbria :* ye reason was because its inhabitants

* Lib 2, c. 13.

had then risen in rebellion agst him as they had often done agst his predecessors and he was soe highly enraged agst them that he putt out ye eyes of ye two sonnes of Dunmail King of ye province and gave away his kingdome to Malcolm ye first King of Scots to be held of him and his successors on this condiçon that he and they should defend these northern pts both by sea and land.* To this ye Saxon chronicle bears good testimony where it informs us that DCCCCXIV Hepe Eadmund cþning &c. that is at this time king Edmund overrun all Cumberland and gave it to earl Malcom king of the Scots upon condition he should be assisting to him both by sea and land. But this jurisdiçon of ye Scots did not continue long for I finde that after ye death of Edmund his brother and successor Elredus did not take an oath of fealty to ye king of Scotts but endeavoured to regain this citty and county as part of y's rightful possessions invading these parts destroying all before him as farr as Ripon and obligeing ye inhabitants to take an oath of allegiance to be true to him and his successors as ye afs^d chronicle of Mailross informs us.

And that he did not annex these conquered A.D. 973. countrys to his kingdom of Northumberland but sett over y^m a king of their own its evident from this that when Edgar ye peaceable A.D. 973 came to Chester he is said to have had seven kings tributary to him amongst whom one Malek is mentioned as king of Cumberland.

In ye year 1000 Elredus king of
 CHRON. MAIL. p. 150. ye Angles is said to have depopulated this country soe that both king and subject were forced to fly for their security but within a short while affairs returned to a state of peace and tranquility for abt ye year 1042 in latter end of ye

* P. 558, 945, 914.

kingdome of ye Anglo Saxons Siwardus duke of Northumberland at the command of Edward the confessor repulsed Mackbeth king of Scotland who had invaded ye north of England and driving him out exalted Malcolm 3rd son of the king of Cumberland king of the Scots in his room so that you may please to observe that this royal citty of Caer Luel has not only been honoured wth kings of it owne who had their residence there but alsoe to have educated those that swayed ye scepter in another kingdome.

The kings of Cumberland which I finde upon record in our ancient historyes

MALEK.

DUNMAIL.

CONSTANTINE.

Of ye burning of Carlile by ye Danes and of its being rebuilt againe by William Rufus and Hen. the first.

A.D. 900 About ye year of Christ 900 a vast army of Danes came out of their own country and landed in ye north pte of Northumberland they were a wild and savage sort of people not haveing then rec^d ye peaceable doctrines of ye christian religion and they behaved themselves not onely as men that had no civill educacon but enemyes to all degrees of mankinde, they neither spared sex nor age nor respected w^h was holy or profane but men and women old and young churches and their priests as well as common houses and the famllyes belonging to y^m were destroyed and ruined by their merciless fury when they laid waist ye greatest pte of Northumberland

berland as is related by Venerable Bede* and others in such manner as w^d move compassion in any one yt has ye sense of common humanity their violence was suffered to proceed as farr as this citty and lye it in utter ruine burning ye towne throwing downe their walls and killing men and women and child which at that tyme were very numerous this being ye cheiffe place of strength in these parts whether it is possible all ye country fled for security alas ye condiçon to which this place reduced by those heathen invaders was certainly very deplorable and much more to be lamented if we consider that it continued in that state they left it for near 200 years never an inhabitant to be seen but some few straglin Irish who lodged themselves amongst the ruines.†

There was no trace or apearance of a citty but ye very foundaçons were soe buried in ye earth that it is said large oaks grew upon y^m soe that it looked more like a forest than a place of civill govern^t and this not only attested by our historians but also made out by some discoveries that have been lately made of large unhewn oake trees buried 10 or 12 yards in ye ground one of w^{ch} was found lately by Mr. Robt. Jackson alderman in diggin for a well which rude timber can be noe other but of those old monumental oaks that stood upon ye walls as marks and witnesses of its utter ruine and destruçon.

In this miserable state did Caerluel continue for ab^t 200 years : as is beforesaid ye whole country ab^t falling an easy prey to ye Scotts who over-run it committing most terrible outrages and dying ye very ground wth blood of its inhabitants and this terrible scene of misery and bloodshed lasted till ye time of William ye second surnamed Rufus (ye conqueror not regarding this place or not judging it worth charge and cost to repair it) who in his return from Alnwick in Northumberland where he had concluded a

* V. Bede, Ecc. Hist.

† 1 Hen. Wig Hist Brit.

peace wth ye Scotts visited ye disolated county of Cumberland and observing Carlile ye ruines of it to have been a place of strength and to be seated soe near ye borders of ye two kingdoms as to be convenient to be made a garrison to defend what had been granted to him by ye peace resolved to rebuild it and to raise it out of its ruines more glorious and considerable than it had been before soe that it might for ever continue as a bulwark to defend ye English ag^t ye hostility of their neighbouring Scotts.

As to ye truth of this our historians are very A.D. 1100. full and particular in ye year 1108 one tells us thus (viz. Flor. Wigorn) Gulielmus Rufus domum rediens civitatem quæ Britannice Caerluel Latine Lugabalia appellatur restauravit et Australibus Angliæ partibus illuc habitatores transmisit et in ea castellum ædificavit.

Another (viz. Hen. Hunting) is more positive: His actis rex in Northumbriam profectus civitatem quæ Britannice Caerluel Latine Lugabalia vocatur restauravit et in ea castellum ædificavit Hæc enim Civitas, ut illis partibus aliæ nonnullæ a Danis Paganis ante ducentos annos diruta et ad id tempus mansit deserta And Mathew Paris is more succinct but as expressive as either of the other two Willielmus secundus—says he—restauravit civitatem Cardolyiam per annos ducentos devastatione Danorum desolatam et australibus Angliæ finibus illuc colonos transmisit.

From all w^{ch} testimonies compared together it appears that William Rufus rebuilt ye citty after it had been laid in ruines above two hundred years and that he fortified it wth a castle and walls and peopled it wth a colony out of ye southern parts.

Of the division of ye citty amongst its inhabitants after its being built by William Rufus.

Mss D. I have a manuscript account of ye county of Cumberland collected by a judicious person ab^t 100 years ago which gives a pticular accot and relaçon of this matter and more full than I can find in any historian. This author says that the people which king William translated hither were Fleming and that they and ye Irish and English had their severall quarters assigned att ye building of ye citty.*

After this sort. In the street called Abbey street (from ye abbey whose foundaçons were then laid) our founder placed ye Irish familyes who had lived before in little hutts amongst ye rubbish called therefore in old writeings Vicus Hibernensium the Irish gate.

2nd In ye street called Castle street Vicus Castri because ye castle was built at ye west end of it were placed ye Flemings or Normans wherefore its sometymes called Vicus Francorum or corruptly Fennel street.

3rd in Richard gate Vicus Richardi, so called because it leads towards Richarby and in Botchardgate (Vicus Bochardi) and in other principal places of this citty near to the market place and the church were placed the best and principal citizens natural Englishmen.

In ye suburbs on the west side towards Caldcots, or Caldew coats or cottages towards Dalston in Shadwingate dwelt the remnant of the Flemings whereupon the street was called Vicus Flandrensicum.

In the lowest part of ye citty towards the north-west stood the fish shambles which made the street be called Vicus Piscatorum Fisher street In ye south east of this were the flesh shambles or butchers row (Vicus Carnificum) in the middle or center of the town was ye markett kept and on the west part was built on a large parcel of

* Mr. Denton, Cardew.

ground which is near ye 4th part of ye citty the church and abbey for religious worship.

And it was well provided by Walterus a devout pson who was supvisor of ye worke after he had finish^d ye wall and castle, to take care y^t ye house of God sh^d be well built and furnished, to engage thereby ye favour of heaven for ye good of this new society for all Xtians agree that if God be not well served in a citty it may be strong, but it cannot be safe *Nisi dominus custodierit civitatem frustra vigilat qui custodit eam. Ps. 127 c, 2.*

Then William ye II out of his princely care and bounty built ye walls of this ruinated citty of Carlile built and fortified ye castle laid ye foundaçon of ye church and abbey and placed a great number of ye inhabitants in all pts of this citty but before he could his designs to p^rfection ye fabrick of his own body failed and he was called out of this world by an unexpected death therefore ye finishing and completing w^t had soe well begun and soe far advanced was left to ye royall care of his successor Hen. I. a wise and pious prince; noe sooner had king Henry gott ye crowne upon his head but he had it in his heart to advance ye good state of ye new garrison here on ye borders and if other busyness w^d not have permitted to have considered its condiçon yett ye frequent alarms ye Scotts gave him in these parts w^d have advertised how necessary it was to keep a number of men to defend these northern counties from their violence. Hereupon in ye begining of his reigne he removed Flemings and Dutch which had been placed here, as was said, into the isle of Anglesey and sent in their room regimts of families of English out of Kent, Essex, and Middlesex to inhabit the citty and to defend it too under the command of Ranulphus de Micensis or Meschiens sister's son to Hugh Lupus earl of Chester of w^m see more in the general account of Cumberland.

W^t expenses were needful to finish ye walls and ye church were suplyed out of ye kings exchequer and putt
into

into ye hands of Walterus ye supervisor of ye worke who was a p'son of great worth and abilities who came out of Normandy with ye conquerour served him and his sonne in great offices and when he had partly at his own charge as well as ye kings built and enclosed a monastry here he took upon him ye habitt of an Augustine monk in it.*

Of the state of the citty after ye death of Henry
ye first A.D. 1133.

A.D. 1133. After ye death of Hen. ye first in ye year 1133 king Stephen usurping ye government gave ye citty of Carlisle and ye county of Cumberland frequently called ye county of Carlial to David the second king of Scotts to procure his aid and assistance ag^t Hen. ye 2 rightfull heir to Hen. ye first ye late king. The Scotts willingly embraced ye offer and tooke possion of ye citty and county their king comeing hither in p'son where he made short stay and made his son Henry Fittz David earl of Huntingdon dureing his residence: this was ye Hen. who founded ye abbey of Holme Cultrame his father David confirming ye charter.

But notwithstanding ye acceptance which ye Scotts made of ye citty and county on a tacit condiçon to assist K. Stephen as ye chronicle of Mailross tells us yett they secretly favoured Hen. the 2^d his competitor for ye crown, who was son of Maud ye Empress daughter to Hen. ye first and who therefore was to have more right to ye kingdoms than K. Stephen and alsoe because there was a secret amity betwixt ye Scotts and him David having treated him honorably and created him k^{nt} att Carlile some time before and y^t the world sh^d not look on

* The. Acct of ye Church.

his acting as p'fidious and base the Scotts set up an old title to what Stephen had put into their hands and alledged that ye Saxon kings had made a grant of this citty and county to them and they ought to look on y^m as dependants on ye Scottish crowne and as such they were resolved to keep them.

For sometyme ye Scotts kept ye citty but
 A.D. 1134. king Stephen finding ye treachery they used towards him and the new title they sett up for justifying the pretençons (as sh^d seem) tooke it from y^m by the force of arms but he was not able to retaine it long for H. of Huntingdon informs us that in ye 14th year of K. Stephen David King of Scotts took Carliol and Newcastle by stratagem w^{ch} ye king hearing of said publickly Quæ dolose cepit victoriose recipiam w^h he have gott by treachery I will regaine by valour; and he presently sett himselfe to effect it for he dispatched Thurston archbpp. of Yorke William earle of albermarle and other p'sons of valour and conduct w^h a puissant army to repell ye insolencyes of ye Scotts the archbpp. being indisposed sent ye bishop of Orcades in his room; who just before ye engagement of Allerton in Northumberland encouraged the soldiers with an excellent oration who fell upon ye Scotts killed 1000 upon ye place took many prisoners and putt the rest to flight and ye victory of ye day restored ye king of England ye quiet possession of Carliel and his northern countyes.

In ye year 1158 Hen. king of England and
 A.D. 1158. Malcolm king of ye Scotts had an interview at Carleil but not being able to accomodate those differences which they came to adjust they took leave of each other and ye king of Scotland did not receive ye honour of knighthood as was expected.

* See this at large in Hen. Hunt.

Not long after this hostilities continuing twixt ye two kingdoms William king of Scotts ravages and destroyes ye county of Northumberland from whence bending his march towards ye west he came to Carlilum or Carlile and made ye attempt upon it with his whole army and in all probability had carryed ye day but that it was told him that ye English forces were upon their march to its releiffe whether this report was true or false its not certaine but it had such an effect upon ye Scottish army as to putt y^m into a consideraçon soe that they presently betook themselves to their heels and fled back into their own country and the dread of the English
 A.D. 1186. did soe possesse y^m that in ye year 1186 when king Henry in reality appeared at this citty Rowlandus ye Scottish genrall under ye conduct of ye s^d William king of Scotland came and submitted and did homage to ye English scepter.

After this submission the Scotts kept true to their oath of fealty till they found a safe opportunity to break it w^{ch} was in the year 1200 when ye afs^d William king of Scotland demanded of king ye countyes of Cumberland and Northumberland as his hereditary patrimony the king would not give him any positive answer but politickly delayed ye busynesse from time to time; in ye interim endeavouring to strengthen himselfe agst ye worst that might happen giving to William de Stutvill ye charge of Carlile and all other castles upon ye Scottish borders but w^t was ye effect of those preperations I do not finde but I am to believe that ye death of ye Scottish king put an end to his design.

In the year 1216 in February Alexander king of ye Scotts its like upon ye same pretences wth his predecessor invaded this kingdome and destroyed wth fire and sword

* Roger Howden, p. 726

as farr as Carloliūm and even beyond it says ye chronicle of Mailross but not thinking it fitt to lay seige to it ; on the 13th of August following he in invested ye place : after some opposcon ye citty rendered to him but ye soldiers retiring into ye castle defended it with that courage that he was not able to gaine ye possecon of it at that time though he had made himself master of ye towne.

The next year A.D. 1217 this same Alexander king of ye Scotts being excommunicated by ye pope was absolved by ye archbishopp of Yorke and the bishopp of Durham whereupon a peace was concluded betwixt ye two kingdoms and ye archbpps came to Carlile and took possession of it for ye king of England his master.

After these transactions I meet wth noething memorable concerning this citty till ye time of Edward ye first who came in pson into these countyes took up his lodgings at ye bpps's pallace at Rose Castle sumoned all ye nobility of his kingdome to meet him wth horse and armes as shall be shewn more fully by and by and in conclusion soe humbled ye Scotts that a cheife commander amongst y^m. Robt. de Bruce earl of Carrick with all ye people of Gallo way swore fealty to him at this place before John de Halton bpp upon ye sword of St. Thomas as Henry de Kneighton relates. But ye fidelity of ye Scotts was not to be believed upon for A.D. 1296 a vast number of y^m in ye time of ye s^d Edw. ye first invaded ye kingdome and made an assault upon Carlile and laid in ashes ye suburbs and abt halfe of ye citty within ye walls the cheiffe author of ye calamity within ye walls was a prisoner p'haps some of ye Scottish pty who broke of his irons and sett fire to ye prison which immediately sett a great part of ye toune on flames. Dureing ye conster-

* Chron. Mailros, p. 195.

† Tho. Wik, A.D. 1295 one Wm. Wallas much beloved in ye border and Carlile was taken and beheaded at London.

naçon ye people were in, this incendiary gott upon ye walls and called to ye Scotts to be valiant and told them that they need not doubt but that they would immediately carry ye place but neither his speech nor their courage were able to effect the enterprize for ye women as well as the men were very resolute in ye defence of their citty, some went to quench the fire others posted themselves to keep ye gates and others gott up upon ye walls and threw stones and scalding water upon ye Scotts w^{ch} soe abased their courage and fury that they thought best quietly to retreat and leave ye country to judge that Carlile women had more courage and valour than the Scots soldiers.

Abt seven years after this another sad calamity befell this place for near halfe of ye citty was burnt as far as ye gate of Richardby on ye 27th day of June as Mr Leland has registered in his manuscripts. In the year of God 1312 ye Scotts renew their pretençons to these northern parts for Robt de Bruce king of Scotts demanded tribute from them which I finde to have been paide him by the county of Carliol as it was then called.

And not long after for the nonpayment of these impositions and contributions he besieges Carliol and James Douglas ravaged ye whole country round especially Coup-land and ye western pts spoiling ye church of St Bega.

About 30 years after this ye Scotts under ye command of William Douglas made another incursion 1342. and burn and destroy the citty of Carliol the town of Penrith and several other townes in ye country but are p'sued and overtaken by ye English under Tho Lucy Rob Ogle and the bishop of Carliol.

The Scots invade Cumberland and Westmorland killing all they mett and miserably lying waste ye whole country they pass by ye citty of Carlile in their march going thro ye forrest of Englewood where they seise four thousand head of cattle and send y^m into Scotland wth a small party to secure

secure y^m they came to Penreth on a markett day and killed many of ye people putting ye rest to flight and spoyling ye towne of all goods w^{ch} they were able to carry away in their returne they designed to have made an attack upon Carliol but finding it well man^d and provided they durst not attempt it w^{ch} some of ye cheiffest archers perceiving made a sally upon y^m and by their bowes and arrows killed many of y^m. The earle of Northumberland w^d have p'sued y^m but ye king w^d not suffer him tho' he had lost a thousand marks by ye fury and rapine of ye invaders. Ab^t two years after as soon as they had eaten their stolen provisions the Scotts againe invade Cumberland burn pte of Penrith lay seige to Carlioll and throw fire into it w^{ch} consumed it to ashes unam stratam says my authors, one whole street and they had in all probability taken ye citty but that they were frighted away in a miraculous manner as ye same author reports which was thus, wⁿ they had putt ye citizens to great consternaçon and were ready to make an assault there appeared a woman to y^m and told y^m that ye king of England with a puissant army was coming upon y^m they looking about saw ye English banner and a vast army advancing towards y^m as they supposed whereupon they left their laders and engines at ye walls and took y^m to their heels for security never looking behind y^m till they came to their own country: this woman was then supposed to be ye blessed Virgin Mary the patroness of ye citty who had upon other occasions often appeared to ye citizens and inhabitants as Henry Kneighton * is of opinion and such religious esteem has been towards the blessed Virgin Mary by ye cittyzens in old time that her impress wth our Saviour in her arms is ye publick seale of ye corporaçon to this day.

* Hen. Kneighton, p. 229.

A.D. 1391 this city was burnt by misfortune
 A.D. 1391. whereupon the king moved wth compassion
 gave to ye citizens 40^{lb} fee farm rent and
 a mill for four years to repaire in pte ye damage which
 they had sustained.

Of Parliam^t held at Carlile and a Sumōnition of
 the whole kingdom hither in ye time of
 Edward ye first.

DUGDALE. Since ye learned Sir William Dugdale,
 knight, garter K. at arms published an exact
 catalogue of ye summons to all parliamentts since the 49
 of Hen: ye 3 I finde one mençon to the Earls and
 Barons to meet Ed. the 1st at this place wth horse and
 arms and writts issued for two parliaments to meet here I
 shall sett down two of the writs as I find them and then
 give some remarks upon them.

Anno 34 Ed 1st.

Clausæ in Dorso iii.

Rex Edwardo principi Walliæ et Comiti Cestriæ filio
 suo charissimo salutem Quia super Ordinatione et Stabi-
 limento terræ nostræ Scotiæ necnon et aliis negotiis nos
 et statum Regni nostri specialiter tangentibus apud Car-
 leolum in Oct. S. Hil. proxime futuri Parliamentum tenere
 & vobiscum et cum ceteris magnatibus de eodem regno
 habere volumus Colloquium et Tractatum: vobis man-
 damus quod omnibus aliis prætermisis ad prædictam diem
 et locum dicto parlamento personaliter intersitis nobis-
 cum ac cum ceteris magnatibus de dicto regno super ordina-
 tione stablimento negotiis predictis tractaturi vestrumq
 consilium impensuri et hoc nullo modo omittatis Teste
 Rege apud Lanercost tertio die Novembris Anno Regni sui
 34.

The

The like are directed to Henry de Lucy earl of Lincoln and to the earls and barons &c.

In obedience to those summonses there appeared at Carlisle a very considerable army 2,000 Welshmen under the command of Reginald Grey Powel ap Powel and John Haverings: 2,000 Irish under John de Wiggan justiciary of Ireland with a great accession out of Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmorland under William Latimer, Robt. Clifford and Randolph Fittz William.

A.D. 1298 28 Ed. I. Prince Edward came hither and went away presently after his arrivall but ye next year returned brought with him an army of Welshmen and in ye year after all ye horse and foote of ye two countyes mustered here under ye command of Thomas de Multon de Egremont and Sir John Lancaster Knights.

In ye year 35 Ed. I. another writt issued out A.D. 1305. a Parliamt. to meet ye king here in this forme.

Anno 35 Ed. I.

Clausæ in Dorso M 13.

35 Ed. I. Rex dilecto suo et fideli Thomæ Comiti de Lancastr salutem cum nuper vobis mandavimus quod in Oct. S. Hil. proxime præterito essetis ad Parliamentum apud Karliolum nobiscum super arduis quibusdam negotiis nos et statum Regni nostri tangentibus pro quibus venerabilis pater Dominus Petrus Sabinen Episcopus S.R.E. cardinalis * ad nos ex parte Domini summi Pontificis est venturus et quem ante Oct. prædictum ad nos venisse credebamus colloquium habitari et idem cardinalis non erat ad nos apud Karleolum ante diem Dominicam proximum post medium Quadragesimæ (viz.) primum Dominicam in Passione Domini quæ jam instat: vobis bene et firmiter

* Cardinal Petrus Hispanus (Peter d' Espagnol).

injungentes quod dictis die et loco modis omnibus personaliter intersitis nobis tractatum vestrumque consilium impensuri et hoc sub foris factura omnia quo nobis satisfacere poteritis nullatenus omittatis Teste Rege apud Lannercost 22 die Februariis.

The like writts were issued out to ye Lords
Spiritual and Temporall.

What was done in this Parliament may be seen at large in ye book of statutes only thus much may be observed here that all ye determinacion of ye sessions were in favour of ye clergy, as that the priors aliens sh^d not cite any of their order out of the realme nor have power to lay any Imposiçons upon ym or levy ym upon ye houses and revenues &c. and that noe rector of a church sh^d cutt down any trees growing upon ye church yard to imploy ym to any use save only to ye repair of ye chancell or body of ye church.

Of the state of the citty from its being burnt
A.D. 1391 to this present time.

After ye poor and unfortunate citty was burnt and laid waist in ashes soe many times by ye fury of ye Scotts and by casuality as have been s^d, it was never able to recover itselſe from soe many desolations and even at this day the scarrs of those dreadful wounds are yett aparent for ye town is so thin and empty of Inhabitants that it looks like a country village well wall^d ab^t rather than a citty w^{ch} can boast soe many royal favours and immunities bestowed upon it and these devastations which it has suffered are not onely attested by our historians but alsoe demonstratively evident even now-a-days by ye severall pavem^{ts} which are discovered in digging wells one above another which are nothing but ye ancient streets buried
in

in vast heaps of rubbish at ye severall conflagracons that ye towne have suffered.

In the time of Ed. 4th a^{bt} ye year 1460 the A.D. 1460. charter mencons that this citty was beseiged by Margaret queen of England Ed. Prince of Wales Hen. duke of Exeter &c. with a great army of English and Scotts who tho' they were not able to carry ye citty yett burnt the mill ye suburbs and very gates w^{ch} disaster did move ye king to requite their resolute adhoerence to his interest by remitting to ym a considerable quitt rent payable by ye citizens into the exchequer.

The next notice we have of this place is not A.D. 1542. till ye year 1542 32 H. 8 when it was made use of as a good security for ye English army who under ye command of Tho. Bastard Dacres and Jack Musgrave utterly rooted ye Scottish forces at ye memorable battle of Solom Moss which all our historians give acct of.

From this time I hear noe more of its services and sufferings till ye time of ye civill wars w^{ch} putt ye whole kingdome into a combustion A.D. 1641.

Tho' this place being seated on ye frontier of Scotland has been of great consideration to all our kings who have continually from time to time garrison^d it with a considerable number of soldiers to serve ye kingdome from ye violence of ye Scotts Anno Domino 1644 siege was laid to this citty on all sides both by ye Scotts and English forces but not soe close but that ye citizens and inhabitants had liberty to get out themselves and alsoe to carry their cattle to graze under the walls soe that it was rather a blockade than a siege properly: according to ye iniquity of those times all ye loyall gentlemen of this country had their estates sequestred and all their persons confined to this garrison, soe that their was as many mouths to eat ye provisions as there were hands to defend ye place soe that after they had endured ye restraint of ye two armyes for
about

about eleven months they became sensible of hunger and want an enemy wth in ye walls which they were not able to withstand any long time they were forced to feed upon doggs, cattis, and vermin, and horses were counted very good savoury meat, such was their loyalty to their lawfull prince that they w^d suffer ye extremities rather yⁿ in ye least depart from their duty and allegiance to him.

What attacks were made by ye besiegers and how often the besieged falled out upon y^m I shall not here particularize but refer it to ye minutes of ye siege taken by a judicious and observing person who was in ye towne dureing the whole time that it was beleagured ; * onely thus much I shall remark that ye besiegers prophanely lodged y^mselves in ye parish church of Stanwix burning w^{te}ver they mett wth in itt and in one attack which they made burned ye cheiffe milne which belonged to ye citty.

I cannot give a better prospect of ye condiçon the place was in and alsoe of ye advantage and benefit ye besiegers had by its surrender than by setting downe in this place once for all ye articles and condiçons upon w^{ch} it was surrendered, w^{ch} are these :

Agreed upon between Right Honourable David Lesley, lieutenant general of the Scottish Cavalry, on the one part ; and the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Glenham, Knight, commissioner in chief in the four northern counties, of Westmorland, Cumberland, Bishoprick, and Northumberland ; and Sir Henry Stradling, Knight, governor of the castle, city, and citadel of Carlisle, for his Majesty on the other part, touching the delivery of the said city, castle, and citadel of Carlisle, with the forts, towers, cannons, ammunition, and furniture belonging to the said lieutenant general, for the use of the King and parliament, on Saturday next ensuing, at ten of the clock in the forenoon or thereabouts.

1.—That Sir Thomas Glenham, Knight, commander of those four northern counties, Westmorland, Cumberland, Bishoprick, and Northumberland, (and Sir Henry Stradling, governor of the city, castle, and citadel of Carlisle), with such as do unto them belong, and likewise

* Isaac Tullie's " Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle," published by Jefferson, Carlisle in 1840.

all officers and soldiers belonging to the train, shall march out of the castle, city, and citadel, with their arms, flying colours, drums beating, matches lighted at both ends, bullets in their mouths, with all their bag and baggage, and twelve charges of powder a piece; and that all such as are willing to march shall have the liberty of this article.

2.—That to every member of the foundation of this cathedral now resident, shall be allowed a livelihood out of the church revenues, until the Parliament determine it.

3.—That no church be defaced.

4.—That no oath shall by an officer belonging to the Scottish Army, be imposed upon any person now resident in the garrison; and in case such an oath be imposed by authority from parliament or the army, that then any person to whom the benefit of this capitulation belongeth, who shall refuse to take the said oath, shall have free liberty at any time, within a month after his refusal to depart with his goods and family, if he pleaseth, with a pass of conduct, unto what place he or they shall think fitting; and shall enjoy the full profits of their estates as formerly, during the time of their absence, and according to the laws of this land.

5.—That no officer or soldier be required or enforced to march further than with convenience they may, and that they shall accommodate themselves with free quarters during their march, and a sufficient convoy to what place the king, or either of the king's armies shall happen to be, or to any of the king's garrisons, or which Sir Thomas Glenham shall please to nominate, to maintain them in their quarters, and upon their march free from all injuries and incivilities that shall any ways be offered unto them and likewise that the privileges of this article be offered unto all persons which shall march along with the garrison, and that there be horses to the number of 150, and carriages to the number of 20, provided for the accommodation of the officers, themselves and their bag and baggage.

6.—That all troopers as have not by accident lost their horses may march out with their horses and arms.

7.—That no officer, soldier, or any other person, shall in their marches, rendezvous, or quarters, be stopped or plundered upon any pretence whatsoever.

8.—That two officers shall be appointed by the lieutenant general Lesley, the one for accommodating free quarters for officers and soldiers, and the other for providing of horses and carriages for officers and baggage.

9.—That no man whatsoever shall entice away any officer or soldier upon their march, on any promise or other ground of preferment.

10.—That all such officers, soldiers, and others, who are sick and hurt, and cannot march out of the town, shall have liberty to stay until they be recovered, and they may have liberty to go wither they please, either to any of the king's armies, or to any of his majesty's garrisons wheresoever they be, or to their own houses or estates, where they may rest quietly, and that in the interim, they being sick or hurt, the general lieutenant would receive them and take care of them.

11.— That officers and soldiers wives, children and families, and servants, and all other now in town may have liberty to go along with their husbands, or to them, if they please to return into their own country, houses, or estates, to enjoy them under such contribution as the rest of the country pays ; that they have liberty to carry their goods with them, or any time within a month, and have carriages allowed them for that purpose, paying reasonable rates.

12.—That the Earl of Nidsdale, the Lord Harris, with their families and followers, shall have free liberty to march out to any of the king's armies, or otherwise to their own houses, or places of abode, at their pleasures, and to take with them at any time within a month, all such goods as are belonging to them in the castle, citadel or city of Carlisle.

13.—That gentlemen, clergymen, citizens, and soldiers and every other person within the city, shall at any time when they please, have free liberty to remove themselves, their goods and families and dispose thereof at their pleasure, according to the ancient laws of the land either to live at their own houses or elsewhere, and to enjoy their goods and estates without molestation, and to have protection for that purpose, so that they may rest quietly at their abodes, and may travel freely and safely about their occasions, having letters of safe conduct, and be furnished with horses and carriages at reasonable rates.

14.—That the citizens and inhabitants may enjoy all their privileges as formerly, before the beginning of these troubles, and that they may have freedom of trade, both by sea and land, paying such duties and customs as all other towns, under the obedience of the king and parliament. And no free quarter shall be put on any within this city, without his free consent, likewise that there shall no oath be imposed upon them, or any other now within this garrison, but they shall freely and voluntarily take it, according to the 4th article.

15.—That in all charges the citizens, residents and inhabitants, shall bear only such part with the country at large, as hath been formerly used in all assessments.

16.—That all persons whose dwellings are within the city (although they be now absenl) may have the benefit of these articles, as if they were present.

17.—That all gentlemen and others, that have goods within this city, and are absent themselves, may have free liberty within a month to carry away and dispose of these goods.

18.—That there be no plundering or taking away any man's person, or any part of his estate, and that justice according to the law shall be admistered within this city, in all causes by the magistrates, and that they be assissted therein (if need require) by the garrison.

Upon these articles ye place was surrendered and putt into ye hands of parliamt officers who took possession of it for ye rebels and notwithstanding the condiçon they came in upon either they or those that succeeded y^m comitted violences and injustices upon both p^{sons} and places within ye walls.

The abbey cloister, part of ye deanery, chapter houses, and houses built for ye prebendaryes and ye rest of ye members of ye college which were stately buildings they pulled downe and imployed ye stones to build a maine guard and a guard house at every gate to repaire ye walls and other secular uses as they thought fitt.

The westward of St. Maryes Church they demolished which was after built shorter as it now stands and they were soe moved wth zeale and some w^t else agst magnificent churches that they were designed to pull down the whole cathedrall and to have noe church but only St. Cuthberts, but ye kings Hapie Restauraçon putt an end to these and such like sacriligious intençon.

Domine ne Statuas illis hoc Peccatum.

Of the Charter of ye Citty and of the Confirmaçon of it by the King of England.

It is very probable that this citty had very great privileges granted to it of old time it haveing been ye seate of
kings

kings of Cumberland as has been said and alsoe much valued by ye kings of Northumberland when they had ye poss'ion of it but these being either never recorded or quite lost there can noe acc^t be given of y^m, ye first charter y^t I meet wth was granted by Henry ye second surnamed Fittz-Empress, who might well bear a good will to ye citty his mother Matilda having been a considerable benefactor to ye church in it but this instrument of Royall favour was burnt wth all ye records and antiquities of ye citty by a fire which laid in ashes ye greatest pte of ye towne.

By a copy of it I have by me it appears that the king gave ye cittyzens very great immu'tyes as that they sh^d be freed from telonio passagio pontagio and of all customs belonging to ye king that they sh^d have wood in ye forrest of Englewood for Estoverium and meremium to build a gild ; a free markett giveing an acc^t of w^t they did to noe-body. This charter was confirmed by H. 3, Ed. Hen. 3 3 and his successour Richard 2^d and upon ac- Ed. 3 count y^t ye former charter was burnt by misfor- R. 2 tune and ye citty much impoverished they had greater privileges added as ye returns of all writts and sumons out of the exchequer which Thomas de Lucy sheriff opposed, two marketts on Wednesday and Saturday, note there are 2 fairs one at the feast of Assumption viz. 15 of Aug. wth 15 days privilege, the other at the feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary viz the 8 of September, free election of mayor and bailiffs : assize of bread furcas infangthef chattels of felons &c. common of pasture and turves on the kings moor the field called battle holme for a fair, ye citty mill, fishery in the Eden, firmas mensuræ gavel yield freedom from fines and amerciaments of ye county.

Afterwards Hen. 4, 5, and 6 confirmed Hen. 4, 5, and 6. all these privileges with ye adiçon of new ones by reason of a fire y^t hap- pened and ye frequent incursions of ye Scotts (viz) ye privilege

privilege to trye causes in actions of debt under £40 as was granted to New-Castle upon Tyne and about ye statutes of marketts &c. for the space of ten years wth all fines issues and amerçiaments.

These privileges were twice confirmed by Ed. Ed. III. 4 after several Inspeximuses, who also added these (upon ye acct that Margaret queen of Scotts and others had burnt ye citty, suburbs, and mill &c). ye £80 which was due remitting all arrears &c. a grant of a fish nett in Eden and if his letters patent were not sufficient ye chancellor to grant those that sh^d be more full and perfect and after some other confirmations by Rich. 3 Hen. 6 and 7 and Edw. 6 queen Elizabeth renewed the charter with more marks still of grace and favour to the corporation.

Last of all Charles ye 2nd Anno Dom. 1685 upon a voluntary surrender of ye charter restored it to ye citizens gratically with ye additional privileges of new fairs and a confirmaçon of all ye old lib'ties reservng to himselfe and his successours kings of England ye aprobaçon of all officers in ye body: in this charter Thomas Warrick Esq. was nominated mayor Richard Lord Preston recorder and severall worthy and loyall persons aldermen and balives: w^t has been done since that time I leave to be recorded by those that are concerned in ye transacçons and know y^m much better yⁿ I doe.

Of the Churches and Religious houses in Carlile.

As soon as christian religion was planted in these parts of ye island w^{ch} was abt A.D. 400 without all doubt there was a publick church for divine worshipp in this citty: ye first mençon of one I meet wth is abt ye year of Christ 789 repaired and enlarged by St. Cuthbert, to whom (as was s^d) Egfrid king of Northumberland had given Carlisle and 15 miles

miles round, but this fabrick as well as the nunnery w^{ch} he founded here were utterly destroyed by ye Danes soe that William Rufus and H. ye first may be very well acknowledged as ye first founders of St. Mary's church and ye part of it w^{ch} is now standing shews itselfe to have been built abt that tyme.

The Church dedicated to St. Cuthbert is not antient but ye effect of ye latter piety.

The college and the cathedrall belonging to it were begune by William Rufus and finished by Hen. ye first it continued a priory till ye 31 H. 8 when it was surrendered up to him and he by a new charter endowed a dean and chapter with ye whole possessions adding to y^m ye dissolved priory of Wedderall and exchanged ye dedicaçon from St. Mary to ye holy and universal Trinity and ordered that he should be esteemed and commemorated as ye sole founder.

From its first ereçon there have been xxxii priors and since H. 8 xi deans but I have given a full account of these matters in ye history of ye church.

Besides these there were other religious houses as Mr. Leland reports for 4 orders of monks all which are either ruined or converted to other use.

Of the present state of ye citty.

At present ye walls of citty are much w^t in ye same condiçon w^{ch} William Rufus left y^m in at ye first crecçon of an oblong oval figure indifferent strong and stately considering ye time wⁿ they were built.

They admitt people into ye citty at 3 large gates (viz.) Caldew Gate on ye west Botchard Gate on ye south and
Richard

Richard Gate on ye north w^{ch} because they open towards ye 3 kingdoms have been called for abt 50 or 60 years by ye names of ye Irish, English and Scotts Gates.

There are in ye towne suburbs abt 400 dwelling houses which may contain near two thousand inhabitants young and old which live ordinarily in a middle and some w^t poor condiçon having no manufacture nor stable comodity to enrich themselves by.

They are governed by a mayor whose office is elective and annual a recorder 11 alderman 2 balives and 24 capital citizens who consult and determine all affairs of ye corporaçon there revenues in rents and customs are considerable their franchises towards ye north reach abt 2 miles along King Moor but on all ye others quarters they are incompassed by ye boundaries of ye bpp. and dean and chapter.

The castle which commands ye towne is built at ye north west end of it and has abt 30 guns mounted on batteryes for its security. Since William ye 2nd built it it has been repaired by severall kings of England p'ticularly by H. ye 8: Q. Eliz. alsoe added something to it in ye year 1557 as apears by an inscription on ye walls on ye right hand as ye go up the wall stairs.

The governmentt of it is at ye kings disposall who according to his pleasure and affeçon bestows it as a marke of his favour sometimes upon one loyall person sometymes upon another.

FINIS.

NOTITIA DIOCESIS CARLIOLENSIS
OR AN
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DIOCESE
OF CARLISLE, &c.*

THE Diocese of Carlisle lies in the most N. W. part of England between the latitude of

It is bounded on the E. by the Palatinate of Durham and Hexamshire, a peculiar under the Archbishop of York; on the S. and W. by the Archdeaconry of Richmond, now part of the Diocese of Chester, and on the north by Scotland and Northumberland, now part of the Diocese of Durham. Its figure is triangular, almost equilateral, each side extending its length to 50 or 60 miles. On the E. S. and W. it is inclosed with high rugged barren mountains. Northward it opens gradually in a large and fruitful vale, with a pleasant uninterrupted prospect towards Annandale, Solway Frith, and the Irish Sea. The air is generally very healthful; towards the mountains it is sharp and penetrating, and consequently antiscorbutic; in the plain country and near the sea it is more wild and amicable. Rivers and brooks which refresh and fertilize the country are numerous: the principal of them is Eden, which runs from S. to N. in its course taking in many tributary streams. It affords

* Copied from a MS. book, which belonged to the late Chancellor Burton, given to me by Miss Burton. The copy in the MS. book has been made by someone who could not read the manuscript from which he was copying and has left many gaps, which are reproduced here. R.S.F., May, 24/87.

salmon, trout, pike, and other common kinds of fish in great plenty, in the cooler spring months its salmon are sent to London, and arrives there fresh and good. The lakes supply the country with eels, perch, or chub, larger pikes, and the golden alpine trout (auris) which the country people here call char, and the Welsh (among whom also it is found) tor gooh *i.e.* red belly. Springs which give great benefit and pleasure to the inhabitants and distill from the mountains, as from an alembick, are very frequent; some impregnated with nitrous, sulphureous, calibeate, and antimonial ingredients. Where the country runs upon lime stone, the soil is warm and fertile, breeds the best cattle; and produces wheat, rye, and then barley and oats in the greatest perfection. Where it is harsh and obstinate the husbandman subdues and it with marl, burnt lime, marble and such like alkalies in which part of moral physickes he is much improved of later years. Chips of new wrought stone are sometimes made use of to improve land. Ploughed grounds covered all over with smaller stones produce a plentiful ; and if as Pliny* observes of the ploughmen about Syracuse (where the as the same) they should gather up all the stones off their ground, they would be obliged to bring them on again, before they could have any crop. Gardens, such as belong to noblemen and persons of distinction are very much improved, since the time of the late civil wars. A kind year will gratify the generous improver with melons, apricocks, peaches, nectarines, mulberries, cherries, and apples of the best kinds, in a great plenty, and perfect maturity. Vines (which have continued in this island since the time of Probus the Emperor, who gave leave to bring them in and and plant them) live here and produce grapes, but are not able to oblige the planter with the juice they afford. The invisible subterranean rocks

* Lib. 27, c. 4.

of the country are quarries of alabaster, grey marble, white stone, frequently transported to Dublin, and used in the public buildings there: mines of coal, lead, iron, lapis calaminaris, copper, wadd or blacklead, with some small capillary veins of gold and silver. In mosses and morassy ground are frequently found oak trees, firs of prodigious length, hazel trees with nuts firm and uncorrupted: sometimes very deep in the earth and sometimes near the surface.

The inhabitants are an intelligent, hospitable, and industrious people, well affected to their sacred and civil constitution. Their and appearances differ, commonly according to the different tenure of their estates. As the freeholder and proprietor is the best master and the surest man, so he usually appears with more life and vigour than the customary, finable tenant, the farmer, or the poor miserable vassal, that pines away under the pressure of an arbitrary In the city and greater towns they speak *English* with more propriety and a better accent than is done in most counties in England. In their dialect there is a mixture of British, Saxon, and Irish words, specially substantives, which are less liable to corruption. The inconveniences of life under which some of the natives may labour are recompensed and made good to them by the length of it. Those who live in the upper dry parts of this country, and feed upon plain aliments extend their lives ordinarily beyond the common time of dying, ninety and an hundred are usual periods, and some advance further. Amongst the hills and mountainous inclosures where mines of iron and copper, are dug there are sometimes local illnesses and distemper, caused by the stagnation which is a gradual corruption of the air and exhalation of noxious and vapours. Skiddaw the highest mountain in the country is 875 yards perpendicular in height.

Anciently

Anciently there were many strong castles and towers (*πυργα*) marks of hostility in the country, to defend the owners from any sudden attacks of the northern invaders or freebooters; but since the happy union of the two kingdoms A.D. 1602 all of these military fortifications are either quite pulled down or converted into more convenient dwellings. At present the seats and mansion houses belonging to lords of manors are too thin posted, and many that do appear stand naked and without proper inhabitants: the superiority of the whole country being got into the hands of a few of the nobility and gentlemen. If this whole county of Cumberland contains (as it is commonly computed to do) 10,400,000 acres, 14,820 houses, 88,920 inhabitants and Westmorland 510,000 acres, 6500 houses, and 32,500 inhabitants, the diocese of Carlisle which is made up of part of both these counties, will contain about two-thirds of those numbers. The ministers of some larger parishes, as of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster; St. Nicolas in Newcastle, &c., have near as many people under their parochial care as the Bishops of Carlisle have under their episcopal jurisdiction: an hundred thousand inhabitants being as full a number as all the particulars of the several parishes in the diocese would amount to. Families of gentlemen in this country are many of them very ancient; and the estates which have supported them have continued without any sensible augmentation or diminution for several centuries. Many of them can deduce their pedigree from before the conquest, Ranulphus de Micenis dispossessed the Scotts by the Conqueror's orders and planted his own relations and friends in their room, successions and descents are more perfect and entire will be shown in their proper places.

The northerly situation of this region, the moistness of the soil, bituminous exhalations from the morasses, the collision and vertiginous motion of the clouds and tempests from the mountains with some other general reasons, which

which may be easily known, and the proper and natural causes of these extraordinary phænomenons and effects, which are so carefully observed and so accurately described by the learned Dr. Plott, and others, who have obliged the nation in writing the national histories of particular counties and places, fiery meteors, parheliæ, lightnings and thunders in the winter seasons, polysyllabiol echos, structures of bright clouds on darkest nights, that Aurora Septentrionalis, which has appeared so often, and caused so great consternation of later years are of common observation through the whole country, the cause of them easily known, and their consequences disregarded.

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Of the state of the County during the time that the Roman soldiers continued in it.

The original inhabitants of the county were Britains who came from Schythia Scandia and the N. and E. continent. Roman writers mention them as part of the Brigantes a stout and warlike people, who had castles (Castrâ Brigantium, Turres) built for their defence and security: and who held out a long time against the disciplined forces of the invaders. In the time of Claudius they were discovered by A. Plautius his lieutenant, but not perfectly subdued before the reign of Vespasian. An age or two after geographers place them within the limits of Britannia Flavia Cæsariensis at _____ and later authors mix and confound them with the _____ who like the Nomides of Egypt had no fixed habitation, but shifted and removed from place to place as their necessities or conveniences required. During the stay of the Roman Legions, which was about 400 years, there were more forts or castles built, colonies planted, stations and camps formed, and altars erected by them, and more
urns,

urns, figures, inscriptions and remains of valuable antiquity to be found and collected in this narrow tract of ground than in any other larger province of the Island. For the greater part of that time, the country was a frontier against the Picts and Caledonians, and the utmost limit of the Roman Empire northward; and on those accounts the constant residence of the stationary soldiers and pretorian bands. The names of the stations, forts, and colonies mentioned by Antoninus in his Itinerary, the Notitia Provinciasum, Ptolomy's geography, and other remains of antiquity (some of them such as the Romans found upon their arrival, and to which they gave a Latin

terminations and some which they built and fortified for their own convenience and security) are these 1 Blatum Bulgium, 2 Castra Exploratorum, 3 Lugubalia, 4 Voreda, 5 Brevonacum, 6 Vorræ, 7 8

9, Galaga, 10 Cituracum, 11 Ala Augusta, 12 Bromenium, 13 14 15 Arbria, 16, Olenacum, 17 18 19 Petriana, 20 Aballaba.

All which will be taken notice of, as occasion may offer. Through the middle part of the country from S. to N. runs a consular or prætorian way or road 7 or 8 yards broad, paved with a smaller durable stone, trenched and fenced in on both sides for the ease of soldiers on their march and the security of travellers from wolves, boars, and other wild beasts, which very much infested this country, and the whole northern reigon, till within these four or five hundred years. Near to this road are placed several of the forts and castles before mentioned, and at some small distance from them, are to be seen many tumuli, hillocks, or barrows as they are called in some counties, thrown up, as may be supposed upon the bodies of some military commanders or persons of note, which lye burried under them. But whether these sepulchral monuments are of a Roman or British erection is somewhat uncertain, for, to raise such eminences and memorials

rials in honour of the dead, was customary, not only to the ancient Germans (of whom Tacitus says sepulchrum erigit) and northern people, but also by the Jews, Persians, Greeks, Indians, and Americans. And that burying places and epitaphs were near to public highways, the common inscription *Siste Viator*, is a sufficient argument. Cross the country from W. to E. runs a remarkable fence of square stone and lime (raised undoubtedly by the Romans) commonly called the Picts or Pights wall: it begins at Blatum bulgium, Bowness, on the S. side of the Solway Frith and extends itself over hill and dales to Tynemouth about 80 miles in length, where it remains somewhat entire: it seems to have been 5 or 6 yards high and about 6 ft. broad, with towers and castles upon it or near it at proper distances. In some places it has angles or turnings after the manner of modern fortifications where it was to pass over mosses or fenny ground a frame of wood artificially contrived supported the weight of the stone, as has been discovered of late years. This fence was, at first, no more than a great ditch and a mound of earth on the S. side of it begun by Adrian the Emperor: Severus improved it by a stone wall, and the two Theodosius, father and son, mended and repaired it; the former traverse mound commonly called Graham's Dyke, believed Bodotria and Glotta that is Edinburgh Frith and

being wholly neglected. This inclosure though it got the stile of Britannicus Maximus was never so wonderful and expensive as the Roman writers industriously represented it. A good number of masons and proper artificers assisted by 10 or 20 thousand strong labourers might easily raise in a few years a much more useful defensible and magnificent structure. In many parts of the world there have been such like works and securities cast up and made between different kingdoms and territories. During the Heptarchy the Saxon kings raised several large ditches and fences for their mutual defence; the
prints

prints and ruins of which are visible to this day. But, what exceeds all others in all respects, is that which was built by Chrisnago Disotay, King of China (called Chaufu-con, i.e. strong) A.D. 518 to defend his territory against the Tartars. As historians relate, it was 30 feet high 10 feet broad, 615 miles long ; made of lime and stone covered over with bitumen, and constantly defended by 160,000 soldiers. On the western shore near Ellenborough Stilico lieutenant to the emperor Theodosius the great and father in law to Honorius, made an earthen fence or mole to hinder the barbarous nations from Ireland and the north from landing in those parts, the remains of which are yet plainly discernable along that coast. This was not long before the Roman soldiers quitted this country and the Island.

Of the state of the country from the recess of the Roman legions, till the Norman Conquest.

After the recess of the Roman soldiers (A.D. 443) this country fell into a very deplorable condition. While they continued in garrisons, the inhabitants partook of their protection, and lived with those military masters upon very good terms: but, as soon as they were commanded away to assist the affairs of the Empire in Gaul: the Picts and Caledonians invade and harass, not only this tract, but some of the more southerly provinces of the Island. The natives secure themselves, as well as they can in their own mountains, and those forts or castles which the stationary legions had evacuated, and to strengthen themselves the more against any sudden irruption of such powerful and barbarous enemies, they invite their friends and countrymen, the Britons, who lived in the S.W. parts of the island, to come and cohabit with them for their mutual security and defence. Upon their arrival

arrival they form or re-establish a monarchical government: and are said to have maintained their liberties for a long time, under a succession of several petty kings; some of whose names are recorded in the British Annals, and upon this account it is, that in after ages the country is called by our historians *Regnum Cumbrie*, *Cumbrorum Terra*, and *Cumbria Minor*, in contradistinction to that much larger tract *Cumbria Major*, afterwards termed *Wales* by the Saxon invaders. *Dicti Wallenses nomine barbarico*. In the *British Chronicles* it is said, that *Luth* or *Lugubuth*, the founder of the capital of the diocese, and who gave it the name of *Carr Luth* was king of *Cumbria*, above 2,300 years ago. *Arrivagus* also mentioned by *Juvenal* (*Art de Britanno Arrivagus*) and *Lucius* the first christian king in the whole world, A.D. 176 are said to have been *Cumbriæ Reges*. It is most probable that these accounts and characters belong to that period of time when the Britons were called *Cumbri* or *Cumri*: and when their country (*Cumbria*) was of the same signification and extent with *Britannia*. But in after ages, when the particular tract then called *Cumbria*, was of much larger dimensions, than the country now is that goes by that name, it is certain that it was governed and protected by kings of its own. In the year 586 *Owen* Regent of *Scotland*, father of *St. Mungo* or *Kentigern* was son to *Urion*? king of *Cumbria*; and A.D. 880 *Whedig* a warlike prince, who gained a remarkable victory over the *Danes*, succeeded him at a great distance of time in his dominions. To them succeeded *Coitus Anlaf* *Dunmaylus*,* *Constantinus*, *Eugenius*, but in what particular year is somewhat uncertain, and when *Edgar* the came to *Chester* A.D. 792, it is recorded that amongst the *Saxon* kings, who waited on him there to

* In memory of *Dunmayl* is erected a heap of stones at the head of *Wryness*, a mountain where *Cumberland* and *Westmorland* meet, commonly called *Dunmayl Rise* to this day.

pay their homage K. or W. King of Cumberland was one.

The kingdom of Northumberland was first erected by Ida a Saxon prince, descended from Woden in the tenth degree : as that monarchy enlarged itself, and by degrees, took in several of the neighbouring provinces and lesser governments, the tract and territory which the Cumbri inhabited became part of it, and their kings and præfects submitted themselves, in some measure to the Northumbrian Saxons. The name Cumberland, which those conquerors gave it, shews something of distincton and independence, and does not occur in any of our histories, till the year 945, when the Saxon chronicle mentions it, and gives an account at the same time, that the country had then a king of its own to govern it, Edmund, surnamed the valiant, king of England (says the chronicle) with the assistance of L king of South Wales destroyed all Cumberland and gave it to Malcolm, king of Scots, on condition that he should assist him on all occasions by sea and by land, putting out the eyes of the two sons of Dunmayl, king of the country. And after this conditional grant, the eldest sons of the kings of Scotland, as well under the Saxons as under the Danes, were styled Cumbriæ præfecti, Princes of Cumberland.

After the death of Edmund his brother Edred endeavoured to recover the country from the Scots and committed great devastation with it as far as Ripon. Etheldred, his successor A.D. 1042 raises forces also to repel them, and ruins what was left undestroyed. Not long after this Siward earl of Northumberland at the command of Edward the Confessor, drives Macbeth king of Scotland, not only out of Cumberland, but out of his kingdom, appointing Malcolm 3rd son to one of the kings of Cumberland, king in his room ; as William of Malmesbury informs us, Lib. 2, c. 12, when William of Normandy, surnamed the conqueror had overcome Harold and thereby gained the crown of England, the before mentioned Malcolm

colm and Siward favour Edgar his competitor and raise forces in favour of his pretensions but a peace being concluded with them by the mediation of Odo Bishop of Baioux, brother of the conqueror and Robert his son upon honourable terms, the conqueror gives the whole country of Cumberland as it was then circumscribed to Ranulphus the Micenis (Ranulph Meschines) his kinsman, a Norman, on condition that he should oblige the Scots to evacuate the country, and it to his, the conqueror's . Upon Meschines advancing with a powerful army, the Scots leave their new acquisitions with some precipitation upon terms and conditions which they did not observe afterwards, and the successful general having thus gained all Cumberland, is created earl of Carlisle, the capital of it, and by leave from the king, distributes the whole region amongst his relations and followers. Within a few years his uncle, Hugo Lupus, earl of Chester dying, that earldom descended to him by inheritance. Before his removing to take possession of it, he renews a league with the Scots, upon better and more advantageous terms than before, viz : 1. That all his relations and dependants for themselves and their posterity should peaceably enjoy all those lands and possessions which he had given them. 2. That Edgar the competitor should be taken into favour with the king. 3. That the whole country of Cumberland should be yielded and given to Malcolm king of the Scots and his successors for ever. 4. That upon the middle of Stainmoor on the confines of Richmondshire should be erected a stone cross, with the arms of England on the S. and those of Scotland on the N. as an eternal monument of friendship and a fixed boundary of their respective dominions. Buchanan says that this agreement was confirmed by the English Parliament at Northampton July 24th, 1328 2 Ed. 3 though Mr. in his history of that king's reign affirms the quite contrary. This distribution which Ranulphus de Micenis made of the lands
and

and possessions of the whole country is the original grant and charter from which most of nobility and gentry claim their estates and deduce their pedigrees, and therefore a more particular account of it so far as respects the diocese will be of advantage to the present design and illustrate the descents of several worthy families : first, he infeoffed Hubert de Vallibus in the Barony of Gillsland, and Ranulphus his brother in Sowerby Carleton and Robert his third brother in the barony of Dalston. He infeoffed also Robert D'Estrivers in the barony of Burgh, Richard the Boyvill in the barony of Levington and Odardus de Logis in the barony of Wigton : Odardus de

had the fourth part of Crosthwait pro custodia asturcorum suorum i.e. his Gosshawks. He infeoffed Walcherus son of Gospatrick in all the land between Cocker and Darwent which Walcherus infeoffed Odardus de Logis before mentioned in the barony of Wigton, D.

Waverton Blencogo and Kirkbride, he gave also to Adam son of Ulunedale and Gillcruce, and to Ormus son of with his sister Gurmelda, Cammerton Flemingby and Craiksothen. Alanus son and heir to the said Walcherus gave to Ranulphus Lindsey with his sister Ethelreda, Blennerhasset and Uckmanby, and to Uther son of Fergus, Lord of Gallaway in marriage with his other sister Gurnelda, Torpennow, with the advowson of the church there ; he gave also to Threpland : to Hubert, the manor of Thursby : to Gospatricius son of Ormus High Ireby : to Ranulphus with its appurtenances, and Blencraik with the services of Newton, to Gospatricius a bastard brother, he gave Boulton, Bassenthwaite and East Holme, to Odardus, Newton with its dependencies, to his three huntsman, Hayton &c. to Simon de one moiety of Derham, to the priory of Carlisle the body of Walcherus his son, with a piece of the holy cross, and Crossby with the advowson of the church there, and the service of : and also the advowson

advowson of the church of Aspatrik with the service of Alanus de Brayton and the advowson of Ireby with the service of W de Langthwaite. This military arbitrary disposal of a large tract of land shews plainly the reason why Cumberland is not mentioned in that general survey or register, which the Conqueror made of the whole kingdom, commonly called Domesday Book, or Domus Dei Book, from a sacred place so named at Winchester, where it was kept. The county as was said, was but newly taken, or recovered by treaty from the Scots, and was within a few years after, upon certain terms, restored to them again. At this time Cumberland reached as far as R or Royal Cross upon Stainmoor the bounder or M stone of the two kingdoms, and contained all that S. part of the diocese which lies between the Cross Fell on the E. and the ridge of mountains on the W. The limits of Westmorland were not then assigned, nor is its name to be met with till many years afterwards. A late author affirms but by what authority is not said, that Randolf Meschines resided for some years at the castle of Appleby, and that all the principal inhabitants of the adjacent county were subject to him, and held their land and estates from him in cornage or

. About two or three centuries after this Cumberland is called Carlile-schyre, and Westmorland Appleby-schyre, and the kings of England are said to have had exchequers in both those places. For the better defence of the country against any sudden inroad from the north, and for the easier and readier distribution of justice, Cumberland is, at present divided into five watches or wards (vigiliæ); Cumberland Ward, Eskdale Ward, Leeth Ward, Allerdale or Elndale Ward below Darwent (all of which are in the diocese of Carlisle, except the parish of Alderton moor, which is in the diocese of Durham), and Allerdale Ward above Derwent within the bishopric of Chester.

Of

Of the Plantation and progress of Christianity in these parts.

The gospel of Christ was published very early in these parts of Britain. In all probability St. Paul was the first preacher of that divine institution. Many of the Roman soldiers who lay here in garrison were Christians and instructed the natives in the principles of their religion. The philosophy of the Druids, which agreed in many particulars with what Pythagoras and Plato advanced in Greece, prepared man's minds (as Origen observes) for the easier reception of so sublime a discovery of the perfect will of God. When Lucius (whom the British called i.e. illustrious or everbright) monarch of the whole island embraced the christian faith and many of his subjects followed his example, did divide this kingdom, as to affairs of religion into three provinces, Eboracum, Londonia, and Civitas Legionum, (Caerleon upon Usk if Galfridus bishop of St. Asaph, A.D. 1137, who searched the British records remaining in his time may deserve credit, and there seems to be no reason why his testimony should be disbelieved for his mentioning the story of Brutus which had been told so often by other historians before him that the whole nation believed it) this country was part of the province of York and under the immediate jurisdiction of Faganus the first metropolitan there. In the year 314 Eborius was present at the council of Arles and subscribed the canons there made, Eborius de Civitate Eboracensi provincia Britanica ; which shews that there was a succession in that primacy, that he represented the province : and that the state of christianity here at that time was under the conduct of a learned and zealous prelate. The narrowness of the scene makes it difficult to assign who were the particular preachers and promoters of the gospel in this region. In the reign of Honorius and Arcadius, Ninias or Ninianus a person of royal extraction and founder of the church of Candida Casa, is said to have laboured much
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in promoting the gospel amongst the Picts and Bernicans who at the same time inhabited this reigon. The labours of St. Mungo or Kentigern in the same great work are recorded by our historians, and that they were laborious in a special manner amongst the Cumbri this hymn usually sung upon his festival does plainly attest.

“ O Sacer ! Regis charissima proles !
 Per quem nitet, et jam Cumbria tota
 Magnaque pars Scotiae Fidei convertitur almæ

And in gratitude to these two royal apostles the converts did erect some churches to their memory in the diocese, which retain their names to this day. To these, at some uncertain distance of time may be joined Palladius, Columba, Firmanus, Colmanus, Tuda, Ardanus, Theodorus and others. All zealous preachers and promoters of eternal salvation. While the region which now constitutes this diocese and likewise part of that of Chester, might be under the care of the bishops of Candida Casa, or Whithern in Galloway, (as archbishop Usher thinks it was for some ages) the bishops of that see are mentioned in their order of time and succession A.D. 723 Pethelm or Wethelm.

736 Frithewald.

763 Pechtwin.

777 Ethelberht.

790 Eadwolf.

About which time the Danes invaded the country and laid it almost desolate with fire and sword. But the person to whom this tract must acknowledge itself most obliged in this momentous particular is S. Cuthbert, bishop of Lindisfarn, A.D. 684. This country was under his episcopal jurisdiction (as it had been under that of St. Eata, Tunbertus, and St. John of Beverley his predecessors at Hexham), and the next year after his having accepted so great a charge, Ægfrid king of Northumberland, in a synod at Twiford near the river Alne, gave to him and his successors

successors the city of Caer-Luel (Luguballia) with the country fifteen miles round it, for the service of God, and the honour of His holy religion. The grant as it is found in is Lib. 2. p. 56, being short it may not be improper to insert it in this place: Ego Egfridus (the lands which he gave to that prelate, commonly called St. Cuthbert's Patrimoney) etiam civitatem quæ vocatur Luguballia et in circuitu ejus quindecim milliaria; ut hæc tum ipse quam successores ejus ad Dei servicium perpetuum habeant ita, sicut ego habui, libera et quieta, et secundum voluntatem suam dispensenda. Which donation was made and sealed in the time of Agatho bishop of Rome in the 40th year of the age of king Ægfrid and of his reign the 15th A.D. 685. Not long after the date of this pious and liberal grant, Cuthbert came over on purpose to Carlisle, to visit the city and country which the king had bestowed on him. The magistrates in the most respectful manner go out to meet him at his coming; wait on him during his stay; show him a remarkable well, and some Roman antiquities: and through their whole conduct manifest such an homage as was due to their temporal and spiritual superior. The church was then collegiate, replenished with secular priests and inferior ministers, who lived together in an orderly canonical manner. These the bishop visited; and as he saw cause gave them rules and statutes for their better regulation. For the education of youth and improvement of all good literature, he erected or rather re-established public schools, a studium generale which some historians have advanced into a lesser University. Not far from the church, he founded also a nunnery or a religious society of women; and made Erminburga mother of King Ægfrid and Queen Dowager of Northumberland, the first governess or lady abbess of it: of which more will be said by and by. The reality and authentiveness of king Ægfrid's donation cannot well be doubted of. The bishop came in virtue of it, he
visited

visited his new grant, bestowed the revenue of it in pious and charitable uses. Theodore archbishop of Canterbury, who consecrated him was witness to the donation, Richard 2 king of England confirmed it; and Craik in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, which was given to him by the same king much about the same time with three miles round it, is yet in the possession of the bishops of Durham his successors; and esteemed as part of their diocese. After the death of St. Cuthbert Carlisle and the region about it was under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the bishop of Lindisfarn and Durham, so far as the violent disorders and devastations caused by the Danes and other heathen nations would permit. At some periods of time the bishop of Candida Casa and the archbishop of York took care of the state of religion in these parts and visited the inhabitants out of perfect charity and christian compassion to them.

Of the erection of an Episcopal See at Carlisle.

Of the Cathedral Church and the succession of the Bishops in it.

From the year 854 when Eardulphus bishop of Lindisfarn is said by Sim. Dunelm (Lib. 2, p. 13) to have visited, not only those parts of his diocese, which were nearer and more adjacent to him, but also to have extended his episcopal (*Pastoralis curæ sollicitudinem*) to the utmost limit of it, soon as far as Luel then called *Caer-Luel*: a city, which of ancient right belonged to S. Cuthbert, and had continued as part of that bishoprick from the time of king Egbert: and while the country was alternately ravaged by Danes, Norwegians, Scots, and English, there is little or no mention of the affairs of religion in these parts till the conquest of England by William of Normandy, A.D. 1066. What

was

was done by Ranulphus de Micenis at that period has been accounted for already. Of what immediately followed, the MS. history in Cotton's Library (Claud. D. 7), gives the best and truest relation A.D. 1082, 19 W. 1. "His temporibus (says the historian) regebat civitatem Karlioli comes Ranulphus de Micenis qui efficiens auxilium præbuit Regi Willielmo in conquestu Angliæ. Hic, Urbem Karliolensem cæpit viriliter reædificare et cives ejusdem plurimis privilegiis munire Et redivus rex Willielmus ex Scotia per Cumbriam et videns eam regale municipium abstulit eam a Ranulpho comite et dedit illi pro partia illa comitatum Cestriæ, et insuper in augmentum honoris comitatum illum ultra omnes comitatus Angliæ privilegiis et honoribus cumulavit. Karliolum vero præcepit idem rex vallo muris et turribus propugnatisque firmissimis munire." As supervisor of these works, he appoints one Walter, a person of great probity and honour and of some knowledge in architecture. Soon after this the Conqueror dying his son and successor W. 2 pursues his fathers intention of repairing and fortifying the city and continues Walter in his employment. Towards the end of his reign, the whole design was completed; and Walter, the surveyor, being grown very old and very rich, renounces the world, enters into holy orders and admits himself a secular canon of the Collegiate church at Carlisle: and that the society might be satisfied in admitting into it a person of a secular employment, and who had lived in a continual dissipation of thought, he became a great benefactor to the fraternity. He gave to it the manors of Linstock and Carleton which he had purchased of the king (W. 2) for a sum of money: the king remitting the usual cornage or rent of 13: 04. He gave also the churches of St. Cuthbert Carlisle and S. Michael de Stainwegges, which the king had bestowed upon him: Henry I and the bishop of Carlisle confirming these grants afterwards. After he entered into sacred orders, he is said to have been of the degree

degree of presbyter to king Henry I. He enlarged and beautified the church, built convenient apartments for the his fellow canons and secured them with a strong fence or enclosure, as the canons of the church require. To this college before the erection of the bishoprick or priory Henry I was also another considerable benefactor. For in the charter E. 3 to the bishop of Carlisle, it appears by *inspeximus* that Hen. I gave *Deo et Ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ de Carljol et canonicis ejusdem loci*, the churches of Newcastle upon Tyne and Newburn, then in his gift, and also the churches of his four royal manors Wearthweorda, Coleburga, Whitingham, and Rodeberia which Richard de Auravalle his chaplain was then in possession of. The charter is dated at Rochester and attested by Wilhelm bishop of Winton, Bernard bishop of St. David's and Robert de Sigillo, and it may be here noted that all these six churches are at present in the possession of the bishop, and all of them appropriate, except Rodebury or Rothbury which narrowly escaped that fate as will appear afterwards. Some time after this and not long before his death this royal Beauclerk has intentions to advance the church yet higher, and from being only collegiate to make it cathedratical by erecting an episcopal chair in it and forming a diocese out of the adjacent country. The time and manner of doing it will best appear by setting down what several historians have recorded concerning it, *Cum fuerat Rex ad pascha apud Oxonfoord in Nova aula fecit novum episcopatum apud Karljol et transiit mare. Karleon quam vocamus Karlevit* Regio est in qua est novus episcopatus Carluel Hen. Huntingdl. 7 p. 185. *Ad pascha fuit rex apud Oxenfort in nova aula: fecit rex Henricus novum episcopatum apud Karluel in finibus Angliæ et Scotiæ et posuit ibi episcopum Adulphum priorem canonicorum regularium S. Oswaldi, cui solitus erat confiteri peccata sua. Annal: Wa. p.151. Henricus rex novum fecit episcopatum apud Carleolum in limbo Angliæ et Galwalliæ*
et

et posuit ibi primum episcopum nomine Athelulphum S. Oswaldi priorem cui peccata solitus erat confiteri. Hic autem in ecclesia sedis suæ canonicos posuit regulares et eam multis honoribus ampliavit A.D. 1122 Matt. Paris p. 72, and Walter Hemyngford ad annum Dom 1133 gives this further account

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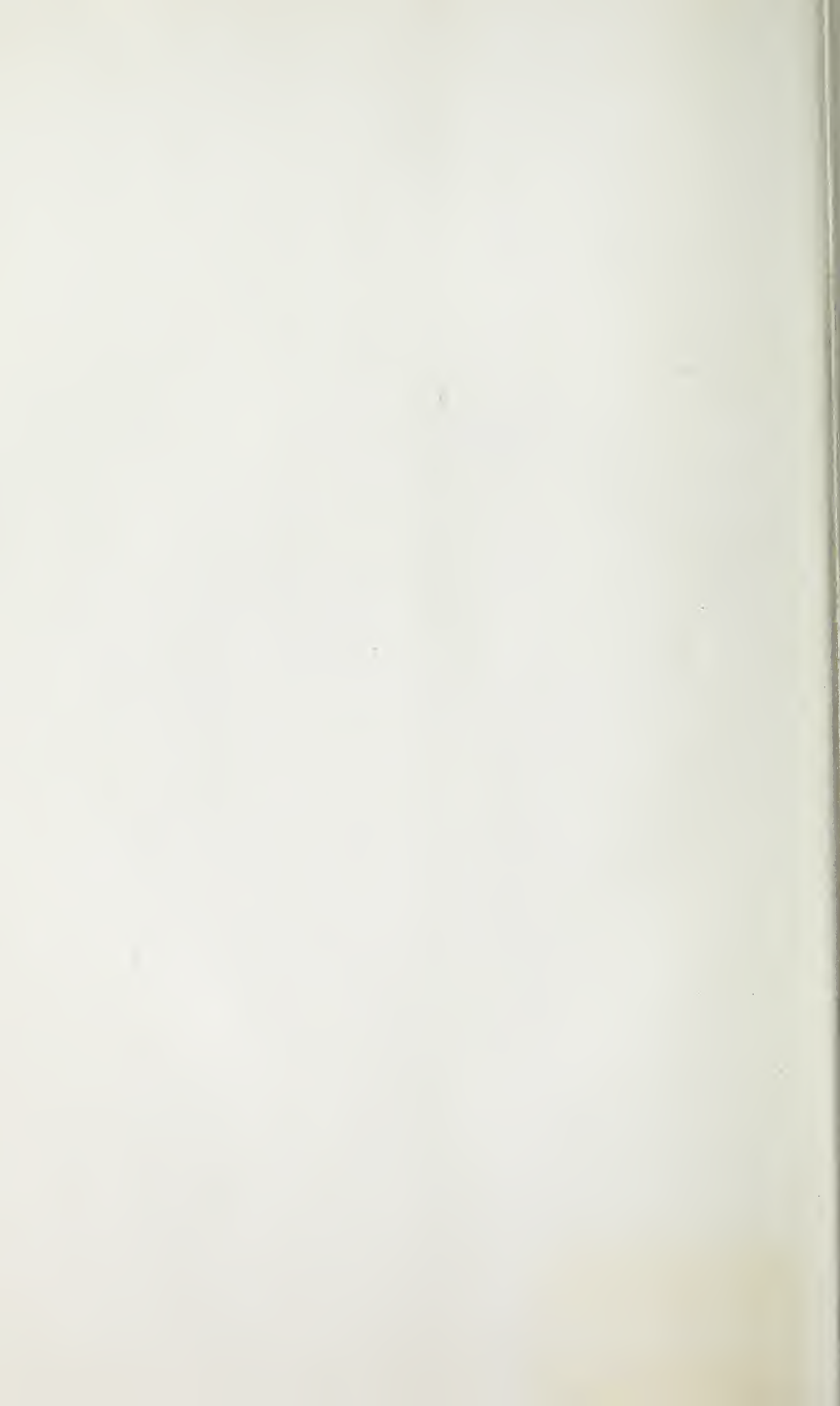
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